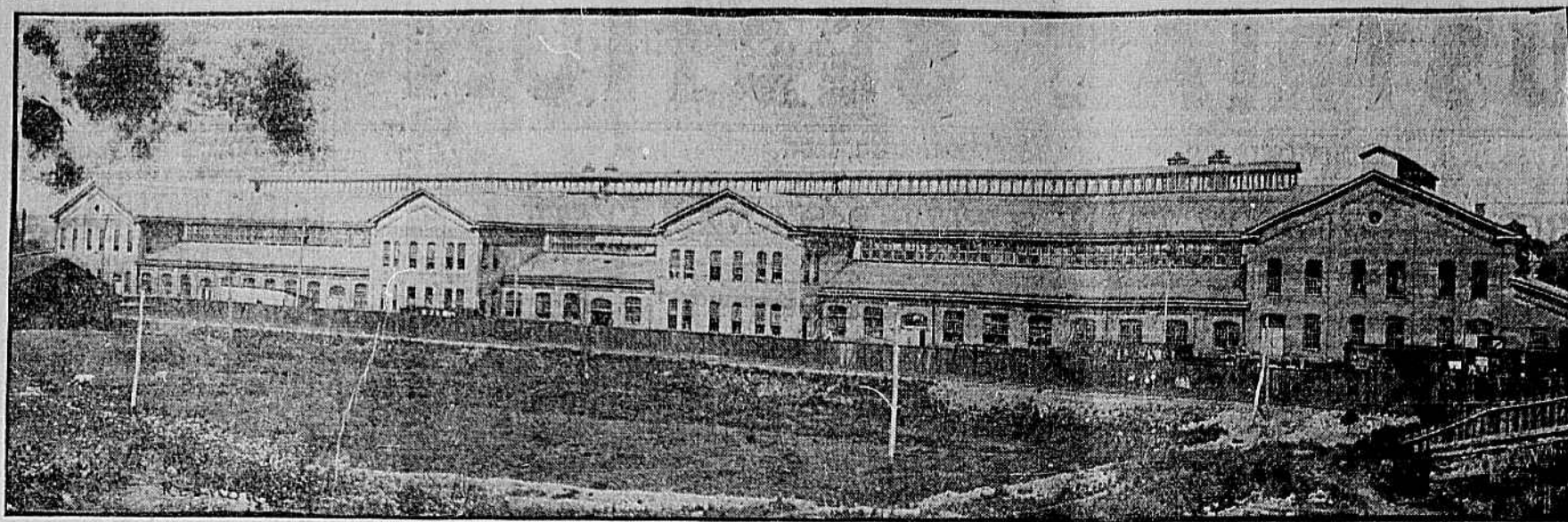


EXTENSIVE MACHINE SHOPS OF THE NORFOLK & WESTERN AT ROANOKE



system, as well as the new one, was constructed of wood. The first reservoir was built in 1819 at a cost of \$800. This proved a failure.

On June 28, 1825, the Council appropriated \$10,000 for the erection of a 600,000-gallon reservoir on Clay Street, and for a pumping station with a capacity of lifting 300,000 gallons of water a day from the river. This action met with great opposition, many persons holding that it would be impossible to force water to such an elevation. Work was commenced on this system August 22, 1828, the laying of the corner-stone being a great event, although there were many who were bitter in their denunciation of what they believed to be folly. On July 18, 1829, this system was completed, and when the day was set for a trial of the pump some citizens went to the Water Committee and advised them to leave the town for a day or two, as there was a plan on foot to hang them if the system failed.

Crowd Was Expectant.
When the crowd assembled to see the test the suspense is said to have been great. The water did not come quick enough to the reservoir, and the over-anxious let George Thurman, a small boy, down into the pipe to see if the fluid was coming. He reported that he saw nothing, but heard a roar. He was let down the second time, and then he said he saw flying dust and felt a current of air. The doubters gained many recruits in a few minutes. They had seen a large sum of money gone to the four winds. The boy was dropped into the inlet pipe again. Almost instantly he cried: "Here she is! pull me up quick, and the water was flowing into the reservoir almost before the boy was well out of the main."

A great shout went up, and the members of the Water Committee instead of being lynched became heroes. In 1847 the water works dam was swept away by a freshet, leaving the town without water for several months until the break could be repaired.

On April 11, 1877, the work on the College Hill Reservoir, into which the Pedlar water will flow from the 30-inch main, was started. Its cost of construction being provided for, in part, by a gift of \$25,000 by the late Samuel Miller, the donor of Miller Park, the founder of the Lynchburg Female Orphan Asylum, and of the Miller School, in Albemarle county. A new pump-house was completed in 1883, and new pumps were installed in 1882. The original reservoir was enlarged in 1883, at the cost of something like \$110,000.

THE POTATO AS KING AMONG CROPS

(Continued from First Page.)

at \$112.50, or \$59 per head, and \$112.73 per head, valued at \$30,777,000, or \$112 per head.

Texas has 1,377,841 horses, valued at \$19,456,000, or \$142 per head; 631,050 mules, valued at \$58,762,000, or \$93 per head.

The per head price of horses in the United States reached low watermark in 1897, when it was \$21.51. It has been going up each year since, for the last three years at an average of more than \$10 a year. Before January 1, 1906, the highest average price per head horses were ever worth in this country was \$21.51, when it was in 1881. The average price per head on January 1, 1907, was \$33.51.

The horses of the United States are worth more than one hundred per cent. more in the aggregate than they were six years ago.

The per head price of mules reached low watermark also in 1897, when they were worth \$14.45. They have been steadily advancing until to-day they are worth \$112.16 per head. The highest average price prior to January 1, 1907, was in 1871, when it reached \$21.98.

DEEPEN THE JAMES WESTWARD ALSO

(Continued from First Page.)

through the attention of our own Virginia Representatives.

"The National Rivers and Harbors Congress is general, with an executive committee representing every section of this country. They do not do anything to advance the interests of any particular section, but their desire is to benefit equally all rivers and harbors which are so situated that their business will justify advancement at the hands of this congress. Unquestionably the influence of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress is bound to be of some weight in advancing this scheme, and it would be well, in my judgment, for the Upper James River League to get themselves in touch with the secretary and executive committee of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress."

Buggy Body Factory.
HENDERSON, N. C., August 31.—The Henderson Manufacturing Company has just been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock, to manufacture buggy and carriage bodies. Two-story building, 50 by 200 feet, will be erected, at a cost of \$2,000 to \$3,000. President, H. J. Corbett; Secretary, H. B. Powell.

Concrete-Block Making.
HUNTINGTON, W. VA., August 31.—The Huntington Stone Cement Company has just been incorporated, with \$10,000 capital stock, to manufacture concrete blocks, etc., by H. M. Green, Henry, J. B. Arbour, J. S. Stewart and others.

Being erected in Roanoke, will cost \$60,000, and be a fireproof structure. The first floor will be a store and the upper floors will be devoted to offices.

WATER POWER IN SOUTHERN STATES

Columbus, Ga., Sets a Pace for Richmond and Other Southern Cities.

FACTS WORTH CONSIDERING

Ambitious Plans to Harness Water Powers That Have Been Going to Waste.

COLUMBUS, GA., August 31.—While notable progress has been made in recent years, the cold facts show that the development of the great water powers in the Southern States is, in reality, but in its beginning. The figures, as furnished by no less an authority than the census of 1905, are really surprising, but the one fact that stands out with the greatest clearness is the enormity of the natural energy yet to be harnessed for the use of man.

The amount of water power developed and actual use in Georgia in 1905, two years ago, was 29,000 horse-power, according to the United States census authorities. This compares well with the 9,000 horse-power developed in Alabama, but with the possible development as a background, the figures seem almost pitiful. On one river in Georgia alone, the Chattahoochee, between Columbus and West Point, it is estimated that 100,000 horse-power can be developed.

When a census of 1910 is taken a vast difference in the figures will be apparent, however. Large developments on the Chattahoochee near Columbus, at Anthony Falls in Northeast Georgia, at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and Jackson's Shoals, Alabama, are planned, while a million dollar power plant is projected for Albany, Ga. As a matter of fact, several of these larger projects have passed the preliminary stage. The development of the power at Jackson's Shoals is already actually in progress. The Columbus Power Company has three plants in operation, one of them built since the 1905 water-power census was taken, and has had plans prepared for a 15,000 horse-power plant two miles north of this city, in addition to having had all of its property along the Chattahoochee surveyed, with the view of developing the several powers from time to time as needed. A company has been formed to develop the Muscle Shoals power. Plans are practically complete for the Anthony Shoals development. In addition to these conspicuously large developments, numerous smaller powers are being utilized for industrial purposes, and the building of many other water-power plants is contemplated. Water-power is the cheapest energy on earth, and now that it can be converted into electricity and carried over a little wire to the manufacturing plant, situated wherever the owner wills, at a location most desirable from the standpoint of health, railroad facilities and other conveniences, it is no wonder that the wonderful impetus is given to the development of this great natural energy as a logical result of the remarkable industrial expansion in the Southern States.

CONCRETE TIES DISCARDED.

Illinois Central Discards Them; Lake Shore Partially Successful.

CHICAGO, August 31.—After a three years' trial on the Lake Shore, concrete ties have been found satisfactory for slow service, but not for a fast track.

The Illinois Central does not regard

these ties as of much value, over 50 per cent. used by this road having been found to crack and generally disintegrate. Difficulty has also been encountered in finding a satisfactory method to fasten them to the rails, and it has been next to impossible to prevent the rails from creeping. It seems to be the consensus of opinion among expert railroad engineers that the concrete tie is a failure.

When it came to laundresses, the negro showed up strong. There were 19,200 laundresses in the State, of which number 574 were of native white parentage; 13 of foreign parentage; 15 foreign born, and 18,220 negroes.

The number of nurses and midwives who were women were 3,024, of which 728 were of native white parentage; 41 of foreign parentage; 40 foreign born, and 2,215 negroes.

As servants and waitresses the negro shows up strong again. There were 35,204 servants and waiters who were females, and of this number 5,579 were of native white parentage; 92 foreign parentage; 130 foreign born, and 29,403 were negroes.

The number of agents who were women was 71, of whom 43 were of native white parentage; 2 of foreign parentage; 1 foreign born, and 25 negroes.

Accounting and bookkeeping had attracted 283 Virginia women, of whom 238 were of native white parentage; 25 foreign white parentage; 4 foreign born, and 18 negroes.

Female clerks and copyists numbered 608, of whom 456 were of native white parentage; 66 foreign white parentage; 170 negroes, etc.

Women merchants and retail dealers numbered 524, of which 294 were of native white parentage; 47 of foreign parentage; 100 foreign born, and 82 negroes.

Packers and shippers included a total of 328 women, of whom 126 were of native white parentage; 27 of foreign white parentage; 5 foreign born parentage, 170 negroes, etc.

There were 1,251 saleswomen in Virginia in 1905, of which number 1,009 were of native white parentage; 153 foreign white parentage, 23 foreign born, and 28 negroes.

Stenography and typewriting furnished occupation for 434 women; 414 of native white parentage; 48 of foreign parentage; 3 foreign born, and 10 negroes.

As telegraph and telephone operators the women showed up with 225, of whom 205 were of native white parentage; 17 foreign parentage; 1 foreign born, and 1 negro.

The number of female bookbinders in Virginia in 1905 was 84, of whom 73 were of native white parentage; 15 of foreign parentage; 1 foreign born, and no negroes.

Even Boot and Shoemakers. But there will be a gas of surprise possible when it is stated that there were 73 female boot and shoemakers and repairers in Virginia at the last census, of whom 67 were of native white parentage; 3 of foreign parentage; 8 foreign born, and 2 negroes.

Paper-box making attracted 215 women, including 190 native white parentage; 20 of foreign parentage; 3 foreign born, and 3 negroes.

As confectioners, Virginia furnished 21 women, 10 native white, 2 of foreign

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING NEWS

(Continued from First Page.)

many improvements to the streets and sidewalks.

The substantial and steady growth of Ginter Park and the wonderful improvements out there are a source of gratification to the people who first located there.

In this growth the social requirements of the residents are being provided for in the erection of the handsome school and assembly building, which will afford a place for the holding of meetings, and the fine auditorium will be an admirable one for social functions, such as large receptions and cotillions.

The building of residences goes steadily forward. Mr. E. J. Heaton has taken possession of his home on Seminary Avenue, and Mr. Ben C. Jones, who has just purchased a lot on Cottage Avenue between Westwood and Walton Avenues, has already arranged for the erection of his house and will build at once.

There will probably be not many auction sales this week, but there will be some, among them a very interesting one announced by the William B. Plazini Company. On Wednesday afternoon this firm will offer the splendid three-story brick dwelling, No. 412 Lombardy Street. The building is detached, has a large lot with stables and other outer conveniences. In fact, it was built for a doctor's home, and is especially suited for a practicing physician. The sale will take place at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Shaw Mills at Weldon.
WELDON, N. C., August 31.—The Shaw Cotton Mills, recently incorporated, with capital stock of \$100,000, has organized, with W. T. Shaw, president and general manager; R. S. Travis, secretary, and W. A. Pierce, treasurer.

OVER 100,000 WOMEN EARN THEIR LIVING

(Continued from First Page.)

of this total, 6 were of native white parentage; 6 had one or both foreign parents; 3 were foreign born whites, and 18 were negroes.

Keepers of boarding and lodging houses numbered 932, of whom 682 were of native white parentage; 54 had one or both parents foreign born; 31 were foreign born; 166 negroes, etc.

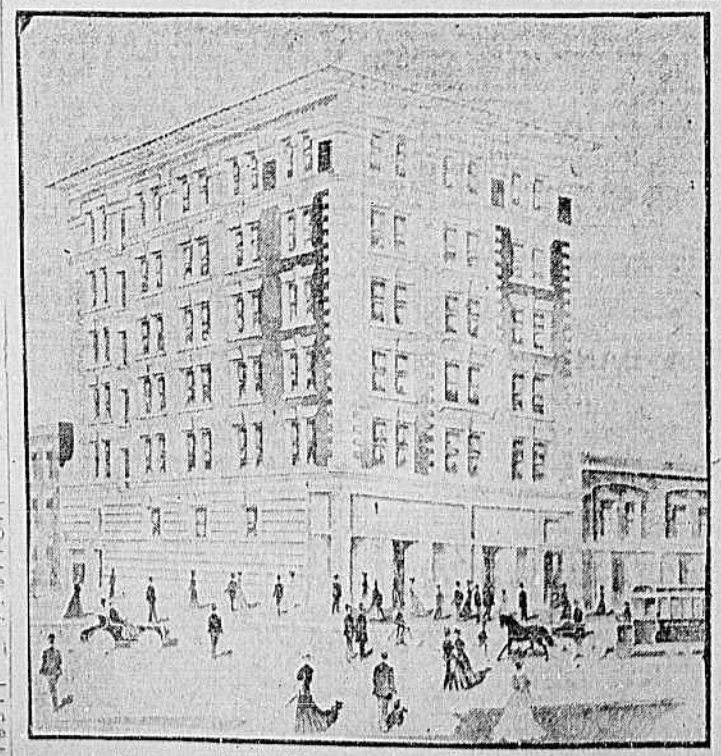
Women in Virginia to the number of 92 were hotelkeepers in 1905; 73 of native white parentage; 6 with one or both parents foreign born; 4 foreign born, and 9 negroes, etc.

The women showed up strong, of course, as housekeepers and stewardesses, 2,704, of which number 1,998 were of native white parentage; 55 one or both parents foreign born; 42 were foreign born, and 539 were negroes.

The employment of janitor and sexton attracted 39 women, of whom 9 were native white parentage; 2 foreign born, and 28 negroes.

As unspecified laborers, the enumerators found 5,533 women in Virginia, of which number 915 were of native white parentage; 19 of foreign parentage; 5 were foreign born, and 5,009 were negroes.

NEW BUILDING AT ROANOKE



Being erected in Roanoke, will cost \$60,000, and be a fireproof structure. The first floor will be a store and the upper floors will be devoted to offices.

VACUUM HEATING ADVANTAGES

An increase of comfort. Under perfect control. Temperatures can be regulated to suit all kinds of weather. Simplicity and ease of operation. Absence of foul gases or dust. Smaller radiators than the water system, therefore requires less space.

Saving in fuel consumption of 30 to 40 per cent. over steam.

No costly appliances used, therefore all future expense for repairs is overcome.

Construction can be added to existing steam plants without trouble, and give entire satisfaction.

Before deciding the important question of proper and efficient heating, kindly communicate with us.

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Heating and Ventilating Engineers,
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AND
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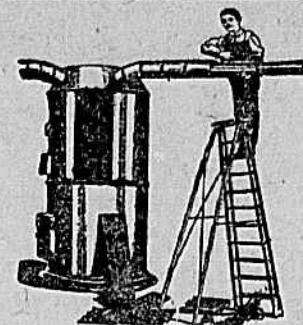
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New plant (under construction) Boulevard and R.F. & P.R.R.
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Furnish in different thicknesses to suit. Contains no tar or asphaltum, and is absolutely WATER AND WEATHER-PROOF and FIRE-RESISTING.

Ask us for samples and booklet. We handle only one kind, REX FLINT-KOTE, as it gives satisfaction.

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1418-24 E. Cary Street,
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SUPPLIES AND MACHINERY, TALE & TOWNE ROOFING, SAW MILLS, ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES a specialty. DELIVERED always on hand.

Please refer to this ad.

ROANOKE SHOWS GREAT PROGRESS
(Continued from First Page.)

is not having a single wooden trestle erected. Either concrete bridges or iron will span all depressions.

New Store Houses.
The business men of the city are not lacking in faith of the continued prosperity of Roanoke. The Strickland building will be one of the handiest in the city. It will rest on solid rock. The foundation bankrupted two contractors and the third saved himself by getting the concrete contract. The basement and first floor will be occupied by the Kress Company, while the remaining floors will be fitted up as offices. The building will be fire-proof, and will cost about \$60,000. Another big storehouse nearing completion is that of F. B. Thomas & Company, which is of mill construction, and the third is that of the Exchange Lumber Company, and will be occupied by Willis & Willauer as a department store. H. H. Huggins is the architect of these three buildings. The foundry building was erected by John P. Pettyjohn & Company, of Lynchburg, who built the Hotel Roanoke and the new passenger depot.

The newspapers of the city have also progressed. The World is now in its own building, and The Times is also having a new building erected.

When the public schools open on the 9th, there will be a new school house to accommodate the increase in children. It is located in the southwest section of the city, and cost \$25,000.

We are claiming 35,000 people, and striving for 50,000 when the next census is taken.

Anderson

Label Printing Company
(Incorporated.)

1335-37 E. Franklin Street,
Richmond, Va.

Druggist Labels

AND

Job Printing

Good Work Quick and Cheap.

Gum Stickers.

"Stickers that stick." We make them all sizes, shapes and colors. A little one placed on your packages will be a good ad. They cost a mere trifle.

WRITE US WHAT YOU WANT.

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Floor Paint, Floor Stain,
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